

### THE SCENE OF THE CRUCIFIXION

JERUSALEM AND BETHLEHEM

from the Church of the Nativity we en-

and will be used in place of cotton goods by thousands of people as cotton goods

extremely interesting.

ere those of an immature man, I should doubt the truth of the revelation I had re-

For \$5.00 The Eclectic Magazine, the Gazette, and The Horse Fair.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE



JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.  
OFFICE—CORNER RADCLIFFE AND WALNUT STS.  
TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.  
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THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1890.

Mock Congress.

Congress gives the custom to the land in the matter of parliamentary usage. The students of Cornell university have formed a mock congress. They have an association framed, as far as may be, on the pattern of the national house of representatives, and in seasons not less orderly and dignified than those of the real body they pass bills and appoint committees that deliberate gravely on national affairs.

Such organizations are invaluable. In years to come undoubtedly among the brightest ornaments in national councils will be some of these boys who in mock congress learned parliamentary usage and extempore speaking. It was in the country debating society that Garfield learned his silver-tongued eloquence, his power over an audience and his familiarity with parliamentary usage.

The college literary society and the country debating club are the cradle of oratory. As a means of popular education their value cannot be overestimated. Here are brought home to the understanding of the plainest people the large questions of the country and the world. Mock parliaments are a favorite medium for the discussion among the common people in England of the subjects that occupy the attention of the real parliament.

The literary and debating society, in which the member becomes familiar with parliamentary usage and extempore speaking, are no less useful for women than for men. The old fashioned ladies' aid and missionary societies were carried on with a disregard of the rules of parliamentary usage that scandalized mankind. Now the great and growing number of women's clubs and organizations make it unparliamentary if a lady who belongs to one of them at least does not know how to put a motion and preside at a meeting. There are excellent little works on parliamentary usage, which will teach the most ignorant, who study them carefully, to become familiar with the conducting of public meetings.

For Ex-Convicts.

Mrs. Isabelle Hoguet was the energetic little French woman who organized the International Congress of Women that met at Paris last summer. Mrs. Hoguet is director of a philanthropic movement that might well be followed by women in this country. This is an organization that takes charge of ex-convicts as soon as they are released from prison and procures work for them. Thus they are enabled to earn an honest livelihood, and can in course of time recruit the ranks of respectable citizens. There is no greater need of such a society, actively working in every city in America. Wrongs and cruelties that will never be told are practiced on unsuspecting foreigners who throw to our shores and form so large a portion of the convict class.

An unscrupulous employer takes advantage of a man's ignorance of the language to cheat him out of his wages. In his rage and disappointment, the man not infrequently offers violence. Perhaps to get square he may even take something that belongs to his employer and carry off or destroy it. In either case the employer has the opportunity he wants. He is sent to prison on the employer's evidence. The employer escapes paying the wages, the other serves his term in prison and comes out branded for life. What is there for him, however honest? Who will give him work? This treatment of foreigners is systematically pursued in our country toward newly arrived emigrants by a class of men who, however few in number, are yet far too many.

Brazil will not be a government of the people at all if the present intentions are carried out. Eighty-four per cent. of the Brazilians are illiterate. It is proposed to exclude all these from the right of suffrage. Brazil will thus be governed by 10 per cent. of her male citizens. It may be well enough to make intelligence a qualification for suffrage, but it should be applied gradually. The ignorant should have time to repent and learn to read and write before the gate is shut against them. It might do to say that all who cannot read and write after five years shall be deprived of suffrage. But at present it is an interesting question who has the right to say who shall vote and who not, if Brazil is really at present a republic. Must not her constitution be submitted to the people?

England poses as a free trade country, which she is not. Alcohol and tobacco every country taxes. But, besides these, England levies a tax on gold and silver plate, on cocoa and dried fruit, and finally, on both tea and coffee. From tea alone there comes a revenue of more than \$25,000,000, so found are the British of that drink, which somebody says is transforming the English into a nation of sneaks. This is the meaning of the cry of "a free breakfast table" by the real free traders of England, who are endeavoring to have the tax removed from tea and the other articles.

A western genius has applied for a patent for throwing, by means of electricity, motes, signs and pictures upon the heavy smoke clouds that overhang cities. The effect would be weird and wonderful beyond description. It would be the greatest godsend to the advertisers. Think of a man who has been defeated at every turn in life, raising his eyes to heaven at last for help, and seeing graven in letters of fire on a black pall the words: "Sold Everywhere." Or how will it seem to the despairing wretch about to take his own life and end his misery, when he lifts his glance for a last look at earth and sky, and beholds, written as by a pen of fire, the lurid motto: "100 Does, One Dollar."

More Fast Travel.

We have endeavored to keep our readers informed of the schemes for rapid transit that are occupying the thoughts of inventors so constantly. The steamers of the fast line from Halifax, later from St. Charles Bay, Labrador, to England, will, it is believed, cross the ocean in five and a half days. But this is only part of a great enterprise to connect Great Britain by direct line of travel with Japan. Trains will run at lightning speed over the Canadian Pacific, conveying passengers to Vancouver, on the Pacific coast. There new and powerful steamers will receive the tourist, who will fly at the rate of twenty to twenty-five miles an hour across the Pacific to Yokohama, Japan. The trip around the world will be considerably shortened by this new route.

Queen Victoria has evidently found her mission. It is that of a breeder of fat cattle. Her shortborno are huge hunk of tallow, and take the prize wherever they are shown, because they would rather refuse to eat than to be fat. This her fellow farmers do not like, for they say it destroys their chances. But all the same her majesty takes the premium and pockets the money like a little man.

In a hotly contested will case not long since it was put in evidence and accepted that an old lady was of unsound mind because she told the same stories over again repeatedly. There is a frightful suggestion in this. Are all people who tell the same stories over again fit subjects for the lunatic asylum? If so, then heaven have mercy on us! It is generally understood, however, that when a person is caught repeating the same story twice or more, it is a sure sign that he is getting old.

Agricultural products in the twelve southern states amount this year to \$946,824,500. It is a gain of 54.7 per cent. since 1880. This represents a still greater gain than appears, for prices this year range lower than they did in 1880. When to this agricultural improvement we add progress in mineral development made by the south since 1880, the sum total shows a gain unprecedented even in America. To both these must still be added the vast development of southern manufactures as well.

The vigor of brain of Mr. Gladstone has been accounted for by the fact that at Hawarden he chops down trees here and there. Both the fogs and the winds of Great Britain kiss his brow and sport at will with his gray hair. He is not bald headed, he does not have headache, he seldom takes cold. He refuses to bundle up his head and throat like a North Pole Esquimaux, therefore he is in robust health, and has no colds or catarrhs. In this respect he is wiser than most young men of his generation. He retains his mental powers in full vigor. And the Grand Old Man is 80 years old the 29th of this month.

Whittier.

John Greenleaf Whittier was 83 years old Dec. 17. He is our oldest living literary man of distinction, except George Bancroft, who was born in 1800. His 83d year finds the beloved Quaker poet in good health for so old a man, but feeble and somewhat deaf. His eyesight is slowly failing him, too, but he is still straight as an arrow. He is now engaged on what will almost certainly be his last long poem. It deals with the discovery of America by Columbus. If ever finished it will be the ode that celebrates the opening of our World's fair in 1892. But he works slowly. He has finished no more than half a dozen stanzas, and can only work half an hour at a time.

Beyond price to his countrymen will be the Columbus ode, if he lives to finish it. He has always been interested in politics, and has held political office to the extent of being a member of the school board of Amesbury, Mass., his home. He is delighted with the Australian ballot system recently adopted in Massachusetts. He never fails to vote. Whittier is a bachelor. The only sweetheart he ever had died in early girlhood. It was the child who spelled him down and went above him in the class, as mentioned in his poem. He says of himself: "I am grateful to the divine Providence, and I tranquilly wait the close of a life which has been longer and on the whole happier than I had reason to expect, although far different from which I dreamed of in my youth."

Remarkable Surgery.

To a New York hospital was brought lately a little lad of 6 years, suffering from epilepsy. A hurt to his head a year or two before was believed to be the cause. He was put into one of the wards, his faithful nurse with him, and carefully watched. For some time he remained. Every convulsion was noted. It was set down in a book how the attacks seized him, which way he threw up his arms, which way he tossed his head, which part of his body stiffened and became helpless under the paroxysms.

The surgeon in attendance decided, from a study of these notes, that the injury to the child's head had caused a lesion in a certain part of the brain, and that was the source of the epilepsy. He located to his own satisfaction the spot where the brain lesion existed. On a given day an operation was performed. The boy was rendered insensible by ether. Then a piece of his skull was delicately and skillfully cut out over the place where the doctor had located the lesion. The piece of skull was deposited in a vessel of warm, sterilized water while the operation was in progress.

It was a moment of intense interest when the brain was uncovered to view, and there, exactly where the surgeon had located it, was the wound he had expected. The injured part was removed by the surgeon's knife, the circular piece of skull quickly and skillfully sewn on again, the head bound up and the little patient allowed to come to life. To prove that the surgeon was right in his diagnosis as to the cause of the epilepsy, the convulsions ceased after the injured brain was removed, and the child was recovering rapidly at last accounts.

Twenty-six years ago, Jan. 1, there went into effect President Lincoln's proclamation freeing four millions of slaves. There was a celebration of the day in Norfolk, Va., but generally very little notice was taken of it by the negroes.

Some of the South Carolina railroads have found a way to "solve the race problem" as far as their connection with it goes. They provide two sets of cars in a train, the cars as like as two peas, one exactly as good and handsome as the other. They say to white passengers, "You sit in this car," and to the black one, "You occupy that." There is no discrimination, there is only separation. The plan is said to work to the satisfaction of both, so much so that the governor of the state, in his annual message, thought it of sufficient importance to commend it officially.

Forming the Powerful Empire.

We have endeavored to keep our readers informed of the schemes for rapid transit that are occupying the thoughts of inventors so constantly. The steamers of the fast line from Halifax, later from St. Charles Bay, Labrador, to England, will, it is believed, cross the ocean in five and a half days. But this is only part of a great enterprise to connect Great Britain by direct line of travel with Japan. Trains will run at lightning speed over the Canadian Pacific, conveying passengers to Vancouver, on the Pacific coast. There new and powerful steamers will receive the tourist, who will fly at the rate of twenty to twenty-five miles an hour across the Pacific to Yokohama, Japan. The trip around the world will be considerably shortened by this new route.

The steamers for the new British and Asiatic line are already building on the Clyde. The first must be ready by February. Perhaps, then, with the home government several days nearer than it was before, the British fleet in Asiatic waters may take a more active part in the settlement of the Behring's sea question.

This fast British route will also cut into the travel that now passes through the United States. Hitherto passengers from Japan to Europe have followed the route from Yokohama to San Francisco, thence by the Union Pacific railway to New York, where they embarked finally on Europe. Now many of them will undoubtedly take the quicker British route.

A Prehistoric Exhibit.

America can have at least one feature for her World's fair that none of the nations hitherto have obtained. It has been proposed that, from the rich field of ruins that lie scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Lake Superior to Central America, we reconstruct prehistoric America.

The hillocks of the mound builders in the central part of the country, the habitations of the cliff dwellers in Arizona and New Mexico, and the gigantic and splendid temples that lie beneath the fallen trunks of great trees which have grown over their remains in Yucatan and Central America—all these constitute relics so remarkable that they would fix the attention of the world. An inventor presents what he thinks is an original design for an attraction in '92. It is a huge tower, 1,000 feet high, broad at the base, built of solid masonry, tapering to the top, with walks and drives winding around the outside in a spiral, up the whole height. But if this inventor will take the trouble to examine photographs in the Smithsonian institution, he will find that the great unknown peoples of America constructed just such towers ages and ages ago, though they were not 1,000 feet high.

A melancholy, profound fascination attaches to the whole subject. A reconstruction of the temples and dwellings of that gray old time would arouse scientific interest everywhere, and stimulate efforts towards the unraveling of the mysterious secret of these vanished races. For unraveled this secret will be. Here is at least one of the unique features for which we have been sighing for our exposition. The work will be one of difficulty and expense, and will take time. But the United States government has the money and the persons who can do the work. It should be a government work.

The ruins show that there must have been at least three different races among our prehistoric peoples, each with a civilization of its own, with two of them certainly far advanced. Problems of engineering were compassed in Yucatan and New Mexico that could be no mean achievement in our generation.

Introducing a Lecturer.

Max O'Rell has published an amusing letter about how the chairman of lecture committees introduced him in this country.

In general they are to be dreaded. One of the most monstrous is the chairman who persists in making a speech at the close of the lecture. The lecturer has reserved a particularly telling point with which to close. He speaks it impressively, expecting its effect on his audience. He waits for the applause that is warranted not to fade. "Merchant Traveler."

As Usual.

Our old and valued friend, Resolution, called on us last evening.

"How you fixed?" we asked.

"Broke," said he.—Washington Post.

A Few Pointers.

The recent statistics of the number of deaths show that the large majority die with consumption. This disease may commence with an apparently harmless cough which can be cured instantly by Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, which is guaranteed to cure and relieve all cases. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial size free. For sale by all druggists.

Ask Your Friends About It.

Your distressing cough can be cured. We know it because Kemp's Balsam within the past few years has cured so many coughs and colds in this community. Its remarkable sale has been everywhere, and its merit. Ask some friend who has used it what he thinks of Kemp's Balsam. There is no medicine so pure, no cure so effective. Large bottles 50c and \$1.00 at any druggist's. Sample bottle free.

Then there is the chairman who wishes to show off his own knowledge of the speaker's topic. He will deliver a whole lecture himself before introducing the speaker. It wears the audience and disgusts the real lecturer. Again, when the chairman is a wit it is not much better. He is apt to take away the applause that the lecturer thinks belongs to him, and make him feel small indeed when he rises to follow the brilliant chairman.

Far above all the rest, lecturers prefer the silent chairman, him who simply announces the speaker's name and topic and sits down. "He is very rare," says Max O'Rell, "but when met with is exceedingly precious. We all love him. To the nervous he is a kind of support, to the old stage he is as a picture upon the eye and as music unto the ear."

England and Canada.

Sir Julius Vogel, C. M. G., writes in The Nineteenth Century (English) a long paper to show that England will not allow her colonies to secede. Her interest is the federation of the empire. At the same time it seems likely that the greater colonies, Australia and Canada, will in course of a not too long time ask for separation, so as to form independent states.

One thing or another must happen. Either the colonies of England will be joined to her in closer union, with representation in the British parliament and a share in the home government, thus

forming the powerful empire on the globe, or they will secede and set up governments for themselves. Great Britain will prefer the former, the colonies probably the latter, and the result will be serious trouble. The question is one whose solution cannot be put off much longer.

Certainly so far as Canada is concerned, perhaps also in the settlement of the matter in Australia, the United States is warmly interested. Erasmus Wiman gave some significant testimony before the United States committee on Canadian affairs, holding its sessions in New York. He said the Canadians showed a desire for close intercourse with us, and should be recognized, if not commercially, then politically. Said Mr. Wiman: "A political union with Canada would increase the property value of Canada a hundredfold."

A reaction against book stuffing has started in England. A society composed of men who have spent a great part of their lives in reading, among them men distinguished in art, literature and the learned professions, have formed an anti-reading society. They pledge themselves to discourage public libraries and not to read more than six books a year. They frown on newspapers except those devoted to agriculture and sporting matters. Having read all they care to already, it is easy for these distinguished gentlemen to set their faces against the reading habit. At any rate they will save their eyesight.

December Astronomy.

If you look into the southwestern sky just after sunset, you will see a large and beautiful planet. It is Jupiter, the evening star. Early in January, soon after the sun starts northward, it will disappear. For a few weeks it will be invisible; then it will suile on us again as a morning star. Venus is now seen by people who rise before daylight. She will remain the morning star till about Feb. 14; then she will be the evening star, making the night radiant. Many will recall her glory of last March and April.

The most important event of the month, and of the whole year, will be the total eclipse of the sun, on the 21st. The expedition the United States government sent to Africa to see and photograph it has already arrived at its destination. Eighteen hundred and eighty-nine is remarkable in astronomical annals as witnessing two total eclipses of the sun. Two such eclipses in one year are very rare.

The 21st is the shortest day of the year. There will be less than nine and one-half hours of sunlight.

Window's Wisdom as to Silver.

Secretary Window's recommendations on the silver question will be discussed with perhaps more interest than any other part of his report. The United States is the largest silver producing country in the world, and therefore more deeply interested in this question than any other.

The secretary of the treasury recommends a law passed opening the United States mints as places of deposit for silver bullion rated at 412.5 grains to the dollar in value. In return for the silver deposited, its owner receives from the mint United States treasury notes which shall be lawful money of the country for all purposes. Mr. Window sums up his recommendation in the following plain words:

Issue treasury notes against deposits of silver bullion at the market price of silver when deposited, payable on demand in such quantities of silver bullion as will equal in value, at the date of presentation, the amount of dollars expressed on the face of the notes at the market price of silver, or in gold, at the option of the government; or in silver dollars, at the option of the holder. Repeat the compulsory feature of the present coinage act.

Ventured a Surmise.

"Susie," said Willie to his sister, "what are Blackfeet Indians?" "What are what?" "Blackfeet Indians." "I don't know, I'm sure," said Susie. "What do you mean, when you say Blackfeet?" "I mean," said Willie, "that those wicked traders have been selling the poor Indians some of the hosiery that is warranted not to fade."—Merchant Traveler.

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Our old and valued friend, Resolution, called on us last evening.

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Paints—ready-mixed—\$1 a gallon, at Dr. Purcell's Drug Store.

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Testing the Hardness of Water.

A rapid method for ascertaining the amount of lime and sodium carbonate necessary to soften a hard water has been devised by M. L. Vignon. It gives satisfactory results in waters which do not contain a large quantity of magnesium chloride or sulphate. He employs a standard solution of lime for titrating the water, using an alcoholic solution of phenolphthalein as an indicator. The volume of lime water added is a measure of the lime required to combine with the free carbonic acid present in the water, and that necessary to convert the hydrogen calcium carbonate and hydrogen magnesium carbonate into insoluble salts. On filtering off the precipitate formed in this way from 100 c. c. of the water under examination, the filtrate is titrated with a solution of sodium carbonate containing one gram per liter, phenolphthalein again being used to indicate the end of the reaction. The amount of sodium carbonate required will give the quantity of salts of calcium and magnesium other than acid carbonate present in the water.—Industries.

Wanamaker's

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 27, 1890

Our Dress Goods push has left the market far behind. The Gloriosas in plains, stripes of many colors, the Gingham in great array of novel gayety are recruited by the Mohairs. 38 inches, 75 cents, in 30 colors, with a like assortment, 40 inches, finer, at \$1. And such colors!

There are Scotch Gingham at 25 cents that you think would be 40, and then American Gingham at 25 cents that rival the Scotch, and novelties in Scotch Gingham that you would think were silks, at 45 to 75 cents, and altogether such a variety as you never dreamed of, and such satisfaction in picking and choosing that you vote the store a Gingham paradise, and never will expect to seek Gingham elsewhere in all your mortal life.

Among the sensations the French Wool Challis at 37 1/2 cents from 50 and 60 cents are creating ceaseless activity at the counter. The goods are bright and fresh, styles of the period. Of course wise women seize them promptly. The buying capacity of this market is great for real Bargains and the movement quick. Delays are dangerous.

Two grades of Damask Towels that two years ago were \$2 each, and never have been under \$1.25 and \$1, go to 85c for lace border and 75c for plain. 26x50 inches, knotted fringe. Plain white, blue, or red borders. 2200 of them to start with, but they'll be a quick crop.

Picot-edge Velvet and Satin Ribbons in two widths (3/4 and 1 1/2 inches) are going at 8 and 23c—less than half prices. Black and colors.

Mere thickness isn't enough in the Blanket, it should be wide and long as well. That's why the "Tuck-in" Blanket holds friends so. 90x96 inches, 10 pounds of warmth, and only \$7.50 the pair. Worth \$9.50.

\$5 a pair for pure wool Blankets, 6 1/2 pounds, 74x86 inches.

Other sorts anywhere from \$1.25 to \$30 a pair.

The best Hat values for the money we ever knew:

Silk Hat from \$8 to \$6  
Silk Hat from \$7 to \$6  
Men's new Black Derby Hat from \$2.50 to \$1.75  
A lot of Light Brown English Derby Hats down from \$1.50 and \$1 to 85c  
Boy's Cloth Hats down from \$1 and 75c to the 50c

Our regular kinds reduced from our regular prices.

Finest Seal Caps that have been \$15 and \$16.50 each, go to \$11. The \$10 Caps are \$7.50. Pierced Seal Caps go from \$5 and \$4 to \$3.50 and \$3. At 13th and Market streets corner. That's the way all the little furs have been price-hacked.

Embroidered Muslin Sheets are a novelty of novelties. Of course you find it first at Wanamaker's. Pillow cases too. Fine muslin, handsomely embroidered and hemstitched.

Sheets \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.00, \$3.25, \$3.50, \$3.75, \$4.00, \$4.25, \$4.50, \$4.75, \$5.00, \$5.25, \$5.50, \$5.75, \$6.00, \$6.25, \$6.50, \$6.75, \$7.00, \$7.25, \$7.50, \$7.75, \$8.00, \$8.25, \$8.50, \$8.75, \$9.00, \$9.25, \$9.50, \$9.75, \$10.00, \$10.25, \$10.50, \$10.75, \$11.00, \$11.25, \$11.50, \$11.75, \$12.00, \$12.25, \$12.50, \$12.75, \$13.00, \$13.25, \$13.50, \$13.75, \$14.00, \$14.25, \$14.50, \$14.75, \$15.00, \$15.25, \$15.50, \$15.75, \$16.00, \$16.25, \$16.50, \$16.75, \$17.00, \$17.25, \$17.50, \$17.75, \$18.00, \$18.25, \$18.50, \$18.75, \$19.00, \$19.25, \$19.50, \$19.75, \$20.00, \$20.25, \$20.50, \$20.75, \$21.00, \$21.25, \$21.50, \$21.75, \$22.00, \$22.25, \$22.50, \$22.75, \$23.00, \$23.25, \$23.50, \$23.75, \$24.00, \$24.25, \$24.50, \$24.75, \$25.00, \$25.25, \$25.50, \$25.75, \$26.00, \$26.25, \$26.50, \$26.75, \$27.00, \$27.25, \$27.50, \$27.75, \$28.00, \$28.25, \$28.50, \$28.75, \$29.00, \$29.25, \$29.50, \$29.75, \$30.00, \$30.25, \$30.50, \$30.75, \$31.00, \$31.25, \$31.50, \$31.75, \$32.00, \$32.25, \$32.50, \$32.75, \$33.00, \$33.25, \$33.50, \$33.75, \$34.00, \$34.25, \$34.50, \$34.75, \$35.00, \$35.25, \$35.50, \$35.75, \$36.00, \$36.25, \$36.50, \$36.75, \$37.00, \$37.25, \$37.50, \$37.75, \$38.00, \$38.25, \$38.50, \$38.75, \$39.00, \$39.25, \$39.50, \$39.75, \$40.00, \$40.25, \$40.50, \$40.75, \$41.00, \$41.25, \$41.50, \$41.75, \$42.00, \$42.25, \$42.50, \$42.75, \$43.00, \$43.25, \$43.50, \$43.75, \$44.00, \$44.25, \$44.50, \$44.75, \$45.00, \$45.25, \$45.50, \$45.75, \$46.00, \$46.25, \$46.50, \$46.75, \$47.00, \$47.25, \$47.50, \$47.75, \$48.00, \$48.25, \$48.50, \$48.75, \$49.00, \$49.25, \$49.50, \$49.75, \$50.00, \$50.25, \$50.50, \$50.75, \$51.00, \$51.25, \$51.50, \$51.75, \$52.00, \$52.25, \$52.50, \$52.75, \$53.00, \$53.25, \$53.50, \$53.75, \$54.00, \$54.25, \$54.50, \$54.75, \$55.00, \$55.25, \$55.50, \$55.75, \$56.00, \$56.25, \$56.50, \$56.75, \$57.00, \$57.25, \$57.50, \$57.75, \$58.00, \$58.25, \$58.50, \$58.75, \$59.00, \$59.25, \$59.50, \$59.75, \$60.00, \$60.25, \$60.50, \$60.75, \$61.00, \$61.25, \$61.50, \$61.75, \$62.00, \$62.25, \$62.50, \$62.75, \$63.00, \$63.25, \$63.50, \$63.75, \$64.00, \$64.25, \$64.50, \$64.75, \$65.00, \$65.25, \$65.50, \$65.75, \$66.00, \$66.25, \$66.50, \$66.75, \$67.00, \$67.25, \$67.50, \$67.75, \$68.00, \$68.25, \$68.50, \$68.75, \$69.00, \$69.25, \$69.50, \$69.75, \$70.00, \$70.25, \$70.50, \$70.75, \$71.00, \$71.25, \$71.50, \$71.75, \$72.00, \$72.25, \$72.50, \$72.75, \$73.00, \$73.25, \$73.50, \$73.75, \$74.00, \$74.25, \$74.50, \$74.75, \$75.00, \$75.25, \$75.50, \$75.75, \$76.00, \$76.25, \$76.50, \$76.75, \$77.00, \$77.25, \$77.50, \$77.75, \$78.00, \$78.25, \$78.50, \$78.75, \$79.00, \$79.25, \$79.50, \$79.75, \$80.00, \$80.25, \$80.50, \$80.75, \$81.00, \$81.25, \$81.50, \$81.75, \$82.00, \$82.25, \$82.50, \$82.75, \$83.00, \$83.25, \$83.50, \$83.75, \$84.00, \$84.25, \$84.50, \$84.75, \$85.00, \$85.25, \$85.50, \$85.75, \$86.00, \$86.25, \$86.50, \$86.75, \$87.00, \$87.25, \$87.50, \$87.75, \$88.00, \$88.25, \$88.50, \$88.75, \$89.00, \$89.25, \$89.50, \$89.75, \$90.00, \$90.25, \$90.50, \$90.75, \$91.00, \$91.25, \$91.50, \$91.75, \$92.00, \$92.25, \$92.50, \$92.75, \$93.00, \$93.25, \$93.50, \$93.75, \$94.00, \$94.25, \$94.50, \$94.75, \$95.00, \$95.25, \$95.50, \$95.75, \$96.00, \$96.25, \$96.50, \$96.75, \$97.00, \$97.25, \$97.50, \$97.75, \$98.00, \$98.25, \$98.50, \$98.75, \$99.00, \$99.25, \$99.50, \$99.75, \$100.00, \$100.25, \$100.50, \$100.75, \$101.00, \$101.25, \$101.50, \$101.75, \$102.00, \$102.25, \$102.50, \$102.75, \$103.00, \$103.25, \$103.50, \$103.75, \$







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